THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1797. [Vol. V.—No. 619.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALE.

Twenty-Five Negroes.

On Friday the 31ſt inſt. if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be ſold at the Court-Houſe, TWENTY-FIVE YOUNG NEGROES, men, women, and children; among them are two Smiths and one Ship Carpenter, good workmen—Terms, one half caſh, and a credit of 90 days will be given for the balance; negotiable notes with approved indorſers will be required.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

March 23.

For Charter,

THE SHIP

SUFFOLK,

A good ſtaunch veſſel, burthen about 200 tons, or 350 hhds,—will ſoon be in complete order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

WILLIAM WILSON, or
FLETCHER & OTWAY.

THE public are cautioned againſt receiving an aſſignment from John Mandeville, *of a bill*, drawn on us by Samuel M. Brown, to order of ſaid John Mandeville, dated 18th October, 1796, at 6 months, date, and due the 21ſt April next, for Five Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Fifty-ſix Cents, as the ſame will not be paid.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

March 16.

MESSRS. PRICE & GIRD,

HAVING received information through the medium of your paper, that Mandeville and Jameſſon do not intend to pay the amount of a draft drawn by Samuel M. Brown on them, *although they have accepted it!* You will be pleaſed to inform them that I ſay they are in error; and that the payment thereof by them is as certain as their exiſtence, unleſs they become bankrupt, ſeek refuge under the Inſolvent Law, or run away.

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

March 21.

Caution.

THE Public are cautioned againſt receiving a note of E. D. Ferguſon, for Three Hundred and Four Dollars eighty-five cents, dated on or about the 8th of laſt Month, at 90 days, for which I made myſelf reſponſible to Mandeville and Jameſſon. I do not intend to pay the ſame, until Mandeville and Jameſſon pay a bill drawn by Samuel Montgomery Brown, in favor of John Mandeville, and accepted by them, for Five Hundred and Fourteen Dollars, fifty-five cents, which became payable the 21ſt of laſt Month, and which bill I received in payment from John Mandeville, paid it to Charles Douglas, and Mandeville and Jameſſon refuſed payment thereof.—Suits are now pending to recover the amount, and I mean to hold the Three Hundred and Four Dollars eighty five cents, until the event be known.

JOHN SUTTON.

Alexandria, 17th 3d mo.

WE have Stores conveniently fitted to receive Flour, and will ſtore it on the cuſtomary terms.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

February 4.

Alexandria, 20th March, 1797.

THE Commiſſioners of the Streets, propoſe to enter into a contract for keeping clean the carriage way of all the paved ſtreets in the town, which will be divided into two diſtricts—the upper diſtrict to include King-ſtreet, and all the paved ſtreets, north of it—and the lower all the paved ſtreets ſouth of King-ſtreet. It will be required that they ſhall be cleaned, and the dirt removed on Friday and Saturday in every week that hard froſt or extreme bad weather do not render it impracticable, and that the perſon or perſons with whom the contract is made, give good ſecurity for performing it, and who may have the right of diſpoſing of the dirt or manure for his or their own benefit. Written propoſals under ſeal may be delivered in for this purpoſe to Col. Gilpin, until the firſt day of next month, ſpecifying the loweſt price for each ſquare it will be undertaken for, and on that day the Commiſſioners will meet, and determine, reſpecting the applications which may be made.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

ON the night of the 7th of February laſt, was ſtolen in Dumfries, at the houſe where the ſtage ſtopt, a POCKET BOOK, containing Three Thouſand Two Hundred Dollars, in Bank Notes of the United States, New-York, and Alexandria, by a man who call himſelf ROGERS, pretended to be a Frenchman, and Reſiding in Fredericksburg. He ſpeaks the Engliſh as well as the French, very fluently. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, from 30 to 40 years of age, long viſage, Roman noſe, light blue eyes, and hair of a cheſnut colour,—had on a blue coat and brown camblet cloak:—He left Alexandria upon an iron grey horſe, keeping cloſe with the ſtage along the road, ſtopt in the ſame room with me at the tavern in Dumfries, and ſet off very early in the morning of the 8th of February after having robbed me in the manner above deſcribed.

For the recovery of the Pocket Book, and the arreſting the thief, ſo that he may be brought to condign puniſhment, the above reward will be given by

CHARLES VERGUIN.
Merchant in Norfolk.

March 21.

Miniature Painting.

MAJOR VERMONNETT, informs ſuch Ladies and Gentlemen as are deſirous of having their likeneſs taken that he intends to divide his time between this town and George-Town.

☞ Such ladies and gentlemen as are pleaſed to honor him with their commands, by leaving their addreſſes with Mr. John Pittman, Goldſmith, Fairfax ſtreet, ſhall be duly attended to.

March 21. 3t

To be Rented,

For one or a term of years, on King Street, fronting Mr. Robert Meaſe's,

A two ſtory Brick Houſe

well finiſhed for the accommodation of a large family, with a ſtore room and cellar,—and a good two ſtory Warehouſe, with three floors ſtanding back of the houſe, and fronting on a ten foot alley.

Any perſon deſirous to rent it, will pleaſe call at CALEB EARP's Store, on King-ſtreet.

March 21.

Advertiſement.

LOST out of my pocket, either on the 10th, 11th, or 12th of this month, on the road between Ravenſworth, in Fairfax county and Noland's Ferry in the county of Loudoun, A RED LEATHER POCKET BOOK, incloſed in which were ſome papers of no uſe to any perſon but myſelf; alſo, ſixty-two dollars in Bank Notes, viz. three 20 dollar and two one dollar bills.—Any perſon that may have found the ſame and will return it to the Subſcriber in Fairfax, or to Hyland Crow in Loudoun county, ſhall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

JOSEPH POWELL, Jun.

March 23.

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

LATE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Williams called for the reſolution which he laid on the table ſome days ago. On examining the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, relative to the application and expenditures of the monies appropriated for expenſes attending the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations. He ſaid he found large ſums of money had been paid on the warrant of the late ſecretary of ſtate, whoſe accounts remained unſettled; and that neither the accounts of the foreign miniſters, bankers, or agents of the United States, nor the records of the department of ſtate, contained any explanation in reſpect to a conſiderable part of this money; that they had appropriated large ſums of money, from time to time, and it was neceſſary that a full inveſtigation of that buſineſs ſhould be had. There was in the report 1,000 dollars, paid on a warrant to Mr. Randolph for the expenſes of a ſpecial envoy to Madrid, though he believed the envoy was not three months on that buſineſs. In order, therefore, to come at a more full knowledge of this ſubject, he hoped the reſolution would be agreed to. It was in the following words:

"Whereas it is ſtated to this houſe in a report of the ſecretary of the treaſury of the 15th inſtant, that the accounts of monies advanced to Edmund Randolph, Eſq. late ſecretary of ſtate, for the expenſes of foreign intercourſe, ſtill remain unſettled, and that neither the accounts of the foreign miniſters, bankers, or agents of the United States nor the records of the department of ſtate, contain any explanation with reſpect to a conſiderable ſum of the ſaid monies;

"Reſolved, That the ſecretary of the treaſury lay before the Houſe of Repreſentatives, information of the amount of the ſums ſo received by the ſaid Edmund Randolph, Eſq. for which there is no explanation, as aforeſaid, and what meaſures have been taken to obtain a ſettlement of the ſaid accounts."

Mr Gallatin had no objection to the enquiry, but he did not think the way propoſed, was the proper way of making it. If the gentleman had attended to the ſtatement on the ſubject, he would have ſeen that the ſecretary of the treaſury was not the perſon to be applied to. The ſtatement alluded to by the gentleman from New-York was not ſatisfactory; but the law with reſpect to foreign intercourſe gave the Preſident power to draw money from the treaſury without ſtating any thing more than that it was wanted for foreign intercourſe—[Mr. G. read an extract from the law]—in this buſineſs, therefore, Mr. G. ſaid, they knew only the Preſident of the United States. He was the only officer authoriſed to draw money from the treaſury for this purpoſe, in doing which he might ſpecify the purpoſe for which it was wanted, or he might iſſue a certificate, or cauſe the ſecretary of ſtate to do ſo, under the general head of foreign intercourſe, and it was ſufficient authority for the payment of the money. From the ſtatement which they had received, it was evident that the ſecretary of the treaſury muſt have received information from the Preſident of the United States beyond what he had received by means of the certificates calling for the money, becauſe he informed them that the ſums of money received by Edmund Randoph, were not accounted for, which information he could have had only from the Preſident himſelf, who muſt have informed that he entruſted him as his agent in the buſineſs, and that he had not duly accounted for the money which he received. He ſuppoſed the Preſident would direct the ſecretary of the treaſury to take meaſures to get a ſettlement with Randolph; but, in a legal point of view, they could not apply to the ſecretary of the treaſury, as ex officio he knew nothing of the matter. He moved therefore, that inſtead of the ſecretary of the treaſury, the Preſident of the United States ſhould be requeſted, if he think it adviſeable, &c. He wiſhed information on the ſubject, as from the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, there ſeemed to lie a ſtrong ſuſpicion againſt Mr. Randolph in the buſineſs; but, as they knew no other perſon than the Preſident of the United States in the tranſaction, he wiſhed him to be called upon, and not upon the ſecretary of the treaſury.

Mr. Williams ſaid it mattered not to him who was called upon, ſo that he had the information; but tho't the ſecretary of the treaſury was the proper perſon to be applied to.

Mr. W. Smith thought it beſt for the reſolution to paſs in its preſent ſhape. All theſe accounts were ſettled at the Treaſury Department; that Department had ſent them ſome information, but it did not go far enough. It did not deſcend ſufficiently into particulars; it was proper, therefore, to apply to the ſame department for other and further information. Certain large ſums were ſtated to have been drawn out of the Treaſury by warrants in favour of Mr. Randolph, but no account had been given by him of the expenditure of the ſaid money. The courſe of this buſineſs was this: When the ſecretary of ſtate applied for money at the treaſury, he ſtated a certain ſum to be wanted for foreign intercourſe, or whatever the expenditure might be; this might go on from time to time until the whole ſum appropriated was expended. Afterwards it was the practice of the ſecretary of ſtate to make out a detailed ſtatement of the expenditure; to exhibit his vouchers and balance his accounts according to law: and, if any balance remained on hand, to pay it into the treaſury, or retain it in hand for further ſervice. But with reſpect to Mr. Randolph, it appears, that 150,000 or 160,000 dollars have been received by him on warrants, of which no detailed account of the expenditure had yet been ſettled at the treaſury, and although, before his reſignation in Auguſt 1795 he informed the executive that he ſhould ſettle his accounts before he left Philadelphia, yet they were informed from the treaſury that they had received no account of the application of a conſiderable part of this money. Under theſe circumſtances, it would be idle to apply to the Preſident, for he could only refer them to the Treaſury Department.

The motion of the gentleman from New-York ſeemed to have two objects in view, viz. to obtain information as to the amount, for which no account had been rendered, and alſo to know

what measure had been adopted to enforce a settlement. They found from the report the business stated in this vague manner: issued to Mr. Randolph on a warrrut dated Feb. 7th, 10,000 dollars—on another dated Feb. 13th, 10,000 dollars—on another dated April 10, 100,000 more. In May, 1794, there were also 28,800 dollars issued to him on account of Mr. Jay's negociation, &c. &c. but there was nothing to shew on the part of Mr. Randolph, as to the application of all this money, as far as appears from the records of the Treasury.

As no vouchers had been received from Mr. Randolph of the expenditure of all these several sums to enable the Treasury Department to make a final adjustment of his accounts, it was necessary, therefore, to call upon the secretary of the treasury to know the amount of the deficiency, and what means had been taken to obtain a settlement.

Mr. Smith concluded by observing, that without intending to prejudge the ultimate issue of this business, he would however incidently remark that this information would be very useful to the next house, which might on a view of it, determine on the propriety or impropriety of an impeachment, for as judgment, on cases of impeachment involved a disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States, he considered an impeachment to lie against an officer of the United States as well after as before a resignation or dismission from office.

Mr. Gallatin said, the gentleman from South Carolina had not paid the least attention to what he had said on the subject. If he had read the law, he would have seen that the President of the United States was authorized to specify the purposes for which money was drawn from the Treasury for foreign intercourse, or not, as he pleased. The law being so expressed, it appeared to him that the secretary of the treasury had nothing to do in the business. The President had directed certificates to be drawn out in general terms, which had been paid by the secretary of the treasury. After he had done this, he had no further concern in the business: the matter lay between the President and the secretary of state, and he thought they could only properly apply to the President for information on the subject. If they applied to the secretary of the treasury for information, what they could get from thence could only be of a partial kind, since he could not know much about the business. If, indeed, gentlemen were apprised that other information could be had from thence, more than had been received, he knew of none such, nor did the house know of any. Whatever knowledge that department had of the transaction must have been gained from other sources; they could not have it in their official capacity: but, by an application to the President, the house would not only learn what was known at the treasury, but what he knew also upon the business, which would certainly be more satisfactory.

Mr. Harper was doubtful whether the measure was proper at all; if it were, he thonght the motion should be agreed to as moved originally. The gentleman from Pennsylvania seemed to think the object of this resolution was to know in what manner this money had been expended. He took it this was not the object of the resolution. They all knew what the President of the United States had done; they knew he had not only employed Mr. Randolph to obtain the money from the treasury, but also as his agent in the expenditure of it. What further did they wish to know from the President? They knew his agent had not rendered an account of the manner in which this money had been expended. They should probably be told that considerable sums had not been accounted for. He would tell them he had directed his agent to do so, and so, and account with the treasury department. This they knew already as well as the President of the United States. What was it then they wanted to know? They wanted to know the amount of the deficiency; and he thought they might very well trust the Executive and the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the business. He believed it was not necessary to make the matter more public than it was. They were told steps had been taken; and he supposed they all knew what these steps were; and when the result was known, they should doubtless be informed of it.

The amendment was put and negatived 32 to 26.

Mr. W. Smith wished to make a few observations in reply to his colleague, who seemed to think there was no need for the proposed application. He was decidedly of opinion that an officer was as liable to impeachment for misconduct, after he had resigned his office, as whilst he had it, as an impeachment went to disqualify a person for ever after from holding any office under the government of the United States. If it should appear, therefore, that any person who had retired from office, had misapplied any part of the public money, it was the duty of that house to institute an impeachment against him, and if such an impeachment should be successful before the Senate, he would be, accordingly for ever disqualified from holding any office under the United States. There was, therefore, a strict propriety in that house, whenever there was information before them of a misapplication of public money, in prosecuting an enquiry into the matter, not only as to the amount of the deficiency, but as to the nature of the steps which may have been taken on the subject. He therefore thought the present enquiry was a very proper one.

Mr. Williams again urged the propriety of his motion, and the question was put and carried, without a division.

FRIDAY EVENING.

MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

Mr. Harper moved that a resolution which he had laid on the table yesterday, respecting Major-General La Fayette, should be taken up for consideration. The motion was seconded by Mr. W. Smith. The resolution was in the following words:

"This house, strongly impressed with a just sense of the important and disinterested services rendered to their country, during the late war, by their fellow-citizen, Major-General La Fayette, and deeply regretting the sufferings to which he is now subjected from a long and rigorous imprisonment, and which have equally excited their sympathy, and the ardent wish of their constituents for his deliverance, do resolve, that the President of the United States be informed, that this house will see with the highest satisfaction any measures which he may deem it expedient to adopt towards effecting the restoration of their said fellow-citizen to liberty.

Mess. Coit, Nicholas, Parker, Buck, Swanwick, and W. Lyman, acknowledged the great services of General La Fayette to the United States, and expressed a full confidence that the Executive would pursue such measures as might be consistent and proper for his deliverance, which would be so acceptable to the people of America; but they doubted whether it would be proper for the house to interpose, as it might interfere with the Executive rights, and look like making a claim which might lead hereafter to some embarrassment, and as the house were about to adjourn and they had not time sufficient to consider the subject, they moved the previous question, unwilling to negative a proposition so congenial with their own feelings and those of their constituents, and trusting that the Executive would do every thing that was proper on so interesting an occasion.

Messrs. W. Smith, Madison, Livingston, Sitgreaves, Harper, and Claiborne supported the motion with great zeal; they contended that so far from interfering with Executive privileges, it went to strengthen any negociation which the Executive might be disposed to enter into, while it did not require any, if the Executive saw good reason to forbear the attempt. They recalled the house to the recollection of the great and persevering services and friendship of the Marquis for the United States, and the pledges so often repeated on the journals of Congress of the interest which Congress would unceasingly take in his fortunes. They said the Marquis had always been the peculiar favorite of the United States, and it was expected by the people that the government would take some step to attempt his release. Of what avail was it to make him the object of their wishes at all their festive meetings, and to put up constant prayers for his deliverance, if nothing was attempted which might accomplish the object. The attempt might be expected to succeed, for the power in whose custody he was, might from some fortuuate change of circumstances, wish for a pretext like this to restore him to his friends. At any rate the attempt would do honour to our nation, it would be gratifying to our fellow citizens, and the knowledge of it, though unsuccessful would carry comfort and consolation into the gloomy cell of the afflicted captive. It was asked, if they did not feel reproach from an attempt like this having been made in the House of Commons of England, a country to which the Marquis had never rendered any service, before it was suggested in the legislature of the United States, for which he had done so much. In reply to the fears which had been intimated of the measure involving the United States, it was said, that when the Marquis, in his early youth, flew across the ocean, encountering the perils of war and his monarch's frowns, and embarking and hazarding all his fortune in the cause of America he had not calculated with so much caution, nor ever listened to the voice of fear. In the cause of gratitude and duty, America ought, in return, to cast aside trifling difficulties. But it was contended that nothing was hazarded, for the vote called for, went no further than to assure the Executive that the House would see with pleasure whatever measures might be thought expedient, leaving to the Executive the alternative of acting or forbearing to act, and the choice of the means to be employed. This was urged to be due to the feelings of the people, to the eminent services of the Marquis, and to the character of the nation, which owed a tribute of gratitude, to withhold which would be to dishonor it.

After a long discussion, the previous question was put and carried.

The gentleman who moved and supported the business, declared, in the course of the discussion, that they had been prevented from bringing it forward at an earlier day, by the constant pressure of important bnsiness during the last weeks of the session.

Doctor Perkin's Patent Metalic Points,

FOR removing Pains and Inflammations, for sale by

EDWARD STABLER,
Druggist and Apothecary.
Alex. 25th 3d mo. 2w

Elegant Cut Glass.

A LARGE assortment of Decanters, Wine Glasses, Goblets, Tumblers, &c. &c. received by the Brig Commerce, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

HUGH SMITH.

Has also on hand, for sale by the package,
8, 6, 8, 10, 12, & 20d. Nails & Spikes,
A few boxes coarse hats, well assorted,
Yellow Ochre,
Plated and Gilt Buttons by the box,
Queen's Ware in crates,
Long and Short pipes.
March 28. 3w

ALEXANDRIA,
MARCH 25.

A FEAST OF GRATITUDE.

If any additional celebrity can be given to the character of the illustrious Washington, it is in the reiterated evidences of veneration and applause that his fellow citizens are so anxious to display, and which the citizens of Alexandria had on Thursday an opportunity of shewing in a manner that bespoke they were among the most zealous of his friends. The General arrived in town about noon, escorted by a troop of horse that had gone out to meet him, and on his entrance was received by 15 discharges of cannon. Between one and two the Corporation waited on him in a body, when the Mayor delivered a cordial and affectionate address, the sentiments of which were reciprocated in his reply. In reciting the reply, he appeared much affected, and the countenances of the company present expressed their participation, particularly those, to quote an expression of his own, "who had been the companions of his juvenile years."

A splendid and plentiful dinner was provided at Mr. Gadsby's tavern, at which there was as large a company to partake as ever we have seen in this town on any occasion. At the end of the room opposite to that at which they had seated their distinguished guest, a painting was suspended, descriptive of Mount Vernon; at the foot of which was a female figure, emblematical of gratitude, and at the top a scroll supported by three cherubs, on which was inscribed the following pertinent motto—"*Applauding nations here centre their benedictions.*"

ADDRESS

Of the Mayor, in behalf of the Citizens of Alexandria and its neighbourhood, to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON.

SIR, THE period is now expired for which you have been twice called by the unanimous voice of your countrymen to the chief magistracy of our nation, and now declining any longer to occupy a station, which the confidence of your fellow-citizens would gladly have again conferred on you, you seek to enjoy in the repose of private life, and in the character of a private citizen, the blessings and protection of that government which you have been so instrumental in establishing, and which has in so great a degree contributed to our general prosperity.

While we witness the solicitude which is expressed by our fellow-citizens at large, on your declining any longer to offer your services to your country, we cannot but acknowledge the justice of those pretensions by which you claim a future exemption from the inquietudes of public life, for it would be unreasonable to expect that no period should be permitted for repose, and for the endearments of domestic enjoyment, to a life so long and so eminently distinguished for public services.

We are persuaded, that, independent of those considerations which result from the warm effusions of the most disinterested patriotism, the possession of the office of the chiefmagistrate of the union could never have offered any temptation to you; for by you, sir, the summit of human glory had long since been attained, and altho' this office, was perhaps in itself the most honorable that has been known among mankind, as it was the homage offered to unusual worth by the unanimous and voluntary suffrages of a free and grateful people, it could reflect no additional lustre on that character by which it has been hitherto filled.

Under the influence of these impressions, we beg leave to assure you, that

with hearts filled with love, gratitude, and respect, and with the mingled emotions of joy and regret, we now address you, the latter results from recollecting that we are no longer to recognise you as a public magistrate, presiding at the helm of our political concerns; the former from a due knowledge and just appreciation of your past services,—and from reflecting how highly it behoves us to felicitate ourselves on our singular good fortune, that by your return to Mount Vernon, you again restore to us an old, a beloved, and a revered neighbour, whose conduct in private life, and in the exercise of every domestic and social virtue, is as well calculated to form by example the good citizen and virtuous man, as the splendour of your actions in public life is calculated to excite our admiration.

We anticipate with inexpressible satisfaction, that it is scarce within the reach of human vicissitudes, but that the evening of your life in the shades of retirement, will be as tranquil and happy as its commencement and meridian have been unusually glorious; for, to a mind like yours, fraught with the love of virtue, and passionately devoted to the promotion of your country's felicity, that review which solitude will frequently prompt you to take of the past incidents of your life, will furnish an inexhaustable fund for the purest enjoyment. And your fellow-citizens and neighbours of the Town of Alexandria, most humbly implore the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that you may long continue to enjoy this and every other human happiness.

In behalf of the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity.

FRANCIS PEYTON,
MAYOR.

REPLY.

TO
THE CITIZENS OF ALEXANDRIA AND ITS VICINITY.

GENTLEMEN;

IN the character of a private citizen, I have the honor to receive *your* address,—and I do it with all the sensibility that gratitude, friendship, and affection can excite.

Having obeyed the calls of my country, and spent the prime of my life in rendering it the best services of which my abilities were capable; and finding that the infirmities of age were creeping upon me, it became as necessary as it was congenial to my feelings, to seek in the shades of retirement, the repose I had always contemplated.

To have finished my public career to the satisfaction of my Fellow-Citizens, will, to my latest moments, be matter of pleasing reflection; and to find the evidence of this approbation among my neighbours and friends (some of whom have been the companions of my juvenile years), will contribute not a little to heighten the enjoyment.

No wish in my retirement can exceed that of seeing our country prosperous and happy: and I can entertain no doubt of its being so, if all of us act the part of good citizens; contributing our best endeavours to maintain the constitution, support the laws, and guard our independence against all assaults, from whatsoever quarter they may come. Clouds may, and doubtless will, in the vicissitude of human events, hover over our political concerns; but a steady adherence to those principles will not only dispel them, but render our prospects brighter by such temporary obscurities.

For the affectionate, and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to express your regret on the occasion of my relinquishing public employment, and for your congratulations on my return to my long forsaken residence at Mount-Vernon, I pray you to accept my warmest acknowledgments, and the assurances of the additional pleasure I shall derive from the prospect of spending the remainder of my days in ease and tranquility among you; employed in rural pursuits, and in the exercise of domestic, and other duties.

For the prosperity of your town, and your individual happiness, I offer my best wishes.

Go. WASHINGTON.

TOASTS

Drank at the Entertainment on Thursday.

1. *The Constitution of the United States.*

2. *The President of the U. S.—May his abilities and patriotism continue to deserve the confidence of his Fellow Citizens.*

3. *The Vice-President of the United States—May his virtue and abilities be long employed in the service of his country.*

4. *The Congress of the United States—May they never be divided in their councils, when their object is the public good.*

5. * *Our Illustrious Neighbour—May he enjoy uninterrupted felicity in Retirement; and may the hearts of his cotemporaries, as well as those of succeeding ages, never cease to be grateful for his Past Services.*

6. *The Heroes who fell in defence of American Independence—May their atchievments be the boast of their survivors, and a useful memento to posterity.*

7. *The Ploughmen of America.*

8. *The Soldiers of America—In war, may their characteristic be heroism; in peace, benevolence.*

9. *The Commerce of the United States—May its resources be commensurate with the real wants of foreign nations.*

10. *The Navigation of Potomac.*

11. *The Arts and Sciences.*

12. *Equal Rights with Equal Laws.*

13. *The Memory of General Wayne.*

14. *The Governor and State of Virginia.*

15. *The Republican Daughters of America.*

16. *The Republics of the world—May a happy coincidence of principle, aiming at Universal Liberty, pervade and govern them all.*

The General, before he took leave of the company, gave the following toast:—

Prosperity to the Town and Citizens of Alexandria.

* We give this toast in the order it stood in the manuscript from which they were copied—It should, however, be noted, that it was not drank until General Washington had retired.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 20th inst, a negro man named TOM, about 21 years of age, a very likely, stout, and well made fellow, very black, near six feet high, with rather a down look. Had on a pair of good coarse cloth overalls, short jacket of a dark grey colour, and a dark blue under jacket a good pair of shoes and stockings, and carried with him a bundle, containing a change of apparel. It is probable he may take the name of SHORTER, and pass as a free man, as a family by that name obtained their freedom of me about twelve months ago; and it is not improbable but he may be sheltered in Baltimore town by some of that family, and assisted in getting on board a vessel bound to Europe. He is not very artful or plausible, and I have no doubt but that he has been persuaded off by some of the Shorter family. Whoever takes up and secures the said slave in such manner that the subscriber may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home, living nearly opposite Alexandria, shall be allowed all reasonable expences.

HENRY ROZER.

P. S. All masters of vessels are forbid taking him off at their peril.

H. ROZER.

Notley Hall, P. George county,
March 25.

BRITISH MERCANTILE AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

MARCH 21, 1797.

The bark Peggy, captain Lundt, of George Town, passed here yesterday on her way to that place, after a short passage from Ramsgate, England. We were unable to procure any papers, as she did not come to; but should the intelligence brought by her be interesting we shall embrace the earliest opportunity of laying it before our Readers.

AUTHENTIC.

FLOUR ADMITTED TO ENTRY AND SALE AT LISBON.

"Her Majesty having thought proper, for just and particular motives, to permit the free entry and sale, in this city, of all flour coming from foreign countries from the first day of the month of November, 1796, until the first day of August, 1797, as appears from the royal orders that have lately been issued to this effect, to this department of the corn-market, or *terreiro*: To the end that the aforesaid royal permission may come to the knowledge and notice of all persons interested in this branch of commerce, I have ordered this edict, signed by me, to be affixed in all public places, and there to remain during the above mentioned period.

"Public corn-market or Terreiro of Lisbon, October 31, 1796."

Extract of a letter dated at Lisbon, December 24, 1796.

"Since my last, which was of the 16th instant Sir J. Jervis arrived at port with his fleet from the Mediterranean. The fleet under his orders in the Mediterranean consisted of 14 line of battle ships, with some other armed vessels. One ship of the line, (the Audacious I think) was cast away and most of the crew perished in Gibraltar-Bay: another (the Bombay-Castle) is on the Bar off this harbour, and likely to be lost: and a third remains out, so that there are 11 ships of his fleet now in this port.

Extract of a letter from the American Consul at Copenhagen, dated the 5th of October, 1796.

"I am happy to inform you of the opening a new channel for extending the American navigation.

"It is hereafter permitted by this government that they may send their ships and cargoes direct from any part of the East Indies to this place, without paying any extraordinary duty or charge, more than what is paid by Danish vessels. The trade with China, and with the produce of that country, is however still limited to the Danish East India Company.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 21.

A report having for some time prevailed, that the Havannah had been opened for the introduction of certain articles of dry goods and provisions, many merchants have been induced to make considerable shipments from this and other ports of the Union, and several are actually preparing cargoes for that market—We think it incumbent on us, in order to prevent disappointment and loss, to inform the public that, by a letter received in this city from the Havannah, dated the 16th ult. we are assured that no such provision had then taken place, and though it was still in agitation, there was every probability and appearance it would not take place.

BOSTON, MARCH 15.

UNPRECEDENTED SPOLIATION

We learn from Salem, that by the arrival there of a barque from St. Eustatia, information has been received that the new ship Eliza, Capt. Hodges, owned by Mr. Joseph White, of and from Salem bound to Canton, in China, with fair and perfect papers, and laden with a small quantity of lumber, and above 40,000 dollars in cash, has been captured by a French corvette in the lat. of the Cape de Verd islands, and sent to St. Domingo for trial. This is the most alarming capture we have heard of.

By the bark Peggy, which passed this place yesterday for George-Town, we learn the arrival of the ship Pomona, of this place, in England—We are sorry to add, that Captain HAYWOOD, who went out in her, most unfortunately lost his life by a flash of lightning two days after he left the Capes.

THE suiters in the Court of Hustings in the Town of Alexandria are hereby informed, that agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly, passed in 1796, the Court of Hustings will sit on the 1st Monday in each month, and that the Quarterly Terms are in April, July, September and December.

Wm. SUMMERS, T. S.

March 25. 2w

To be Rented,

A HOUSE at the corner of King and Royal Streets, now in the tenure of Bartimeus White, whose time expires the 21st next month—also a Store in King-street, near the above, in tenure of Thomas Brittain, whose time will expire the 1st of next month, for terms apply to

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

Alex. 3d mo. 24.

For Sale,

BY KEMP HURST & CO.

A few hhds. of Sugar, of the first quality.

March 25.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Alexandria, and the community at large, for the many favors he has received from them in the prosecution of his mechanical occupation, while in this town, and as he intends to leave this in a short time, and desirous of settling his business before his exit, all those having any demands against him, will please bring them forward for settlement as soon as possible. —And those who are indebted to him, will likewise please to pay their respective dues, on or before the 20th of next month, as all that remains unpaid after that date, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

He has now on hand a large assortment of TIN WARE, likewise, a variety of GOLD, SILVER, and JEWELLERY, all of which he will sell very low for cash. Any person inclined to purchase by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call upon him.

March 25. JOHN BEALE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, two weeks ago, from the subscriber, living at Montgomery Court House, state of Maryland, a negro man named NERO, aged about 26 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, slender made, very black, has a smooth and rather long face, with a pleasant countenance and soft voice, which is generally accompanied when he speaks, with a smile or grin, which discovers an excellent set of teeth; his dress the usual plantation one—jacket, breeches, stocking, &c.—but as he is a lying, artful fellow, he will probably change them. He formerly belonged to, and was owned by a Mr. Stonestreet, of Charles County; but it is uncertain what course he may steer. Perhaps he is now lurking about George-Town, Alexandria, or the Federal City. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or the same for bringing him home, with reasonable travelling expenses.

HONORE MARTIN.

N. B. I forewarn all masters of vessels from carrying off said fellow at their peril.

H. MARTIN.

March 6. 4w1w

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Thursday the 6th of April next, at Dougherty's tavern, in the town of Winchester, in Virginia, the following lands, situate in the said state, viz.

No. 1—430 Acres

Of excellent land, on the waters of Back-creek, in Frederick county, on the great road leading to the South Branch, about 10 miles from Winchester, 100 acres of which is rich bottom, a fine stream running through it, with several springs, the trees in the bottom are chiefly sugar maple, black walnut, hickory and locust. There are a log dwelling and out-houses, some meadow made, and about 40 acres of upland cleared. On this tract there is a good mill-seat, where an under-shot mill might be erected.

No. 2—800 Acres,

Situate in Hampshire county, on the north branch of the Potomac, and on a branch called Cabbin Run, about 8 miles from Fort Cumberland. On this track is a large quantity of rich bottom, fit for meadow or the culture of hemp, the upland remarkable good, being chiefly timbered with walnut and hickory. The above tract is in two surveys of 400 each.

No. 3.—200 Acres,

Situate in Franklin county, about ten miles from Winchester. On this tract there is a dwelling house, and part of the land is cleared, the remainder is finely timbered.

No. 4.—A Lot of Ground,

In the town of Woodstock, Shanandoah county, whereon is erected a two story house, and other improvements, and a ten acre lot for the convenience of said town let.

No. 5.—250 Acres,

Situate about two miles from Woodstock. Part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No 6.—400 Acres,

Situate in Hampshire county, on George Andes's mill run, on a branch of the Casapchon. This tract is finely timbered, there is good bottom land, which might be easily converted into meadow.

No. 7—One Moiety of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the Waters of Hughes's river, in Harrison county. This was purchased at one quarter of a dollar per acre cash above 8 years ago.

No. 8.—41,900 Acres,

Lying in the counties of Wythe, Washington, and Grayson, (the greater part in Wythe,) on the waters of Cripple creek and Fox creek, branches of New river, and on the south side of Holstein.

No. 9.—10,000 Acres,

Lying in the county of Hardy, on the waters of Great Cacapion and North River.

The terms of payment will be one third part of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of executing the deed or deeds of conveyance, the remaining two thirds to be paid in equal instalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months thereafter, securing those payments by mortgaging the premises.

Should any person wish to purchase at private sale, application may be made to John Holker, Esq. near Winchester; David Holmes, Esq. of Winchester; or by letters (post paid), to the subscriber in Philadelphia, being the owner of said lands, who will personally attend the sale on the day above mentioned.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, 29th Oct. 1796

TO THOSE WHO INTEND BUILDING WITH BRICK THE ENSUING SEASON.

THE subscriber will contract to deliver in the kiln, well burnt merchantable Bricks, to any amount, not to exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand.

Also, To those who intend making of Brick the ensuing season.—The subscriber will contract to supply with wood delivered here, to any quantity, not to exceed 500 cords.

The subscriber will also contract to have cut at his Mill, and delivered here, bills of Scantling of such dimensions as may be required.

As usual, at the UNION BREWERY,

Strong & Table Beer

of superior qualities, ready to be delivered to purchasers.

ROBERT SMOCK.

March 18.

president of the United States. What was it then they wanted to know? They wanted to know the amount of the deficiency; and he thought they might very well trust the Executive and the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the business. He believed it was not necessary to make the matter more public than it was. They were told steps had been taken; and he supposed they all knew what these steps were; and when the result was known, they [illegible] to six wheels. The county of Loudoun which raises large quantities of good wheat, find this considerably the nighest market for most every part of it. As it is below the Great Falls of Potomac, and within half a mile of the river, the prospect it affords of a water carriage is an object worthy of particular attention, an experienced man in the boating business has given it has his opinion, that flour might be taken at the present time from the mill to George Town or Alexandria for nine pence per barrel. As I am desirous that this seat should be improved in some short time, I will sell it low, and its natural advantages are such as will make it uncommonly easy to improve. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAS. DOUGLASS.

Falls of Difficult,
March 16.

Ten Pistoles Reward.

RAN AWAY July last a black fellow named HARRY, formerly the property of Nicholas Blacklock, about 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, plays on the violin with his left hand. By deception he obtained in Charles county a petition by the name of Henry Overton, for his freedom. His lawyer had his name erased from said petition, it being made to appear, that he descended from an African family. This fellow has with him the clerk's certificate, and a forged pass with my name signed to it. By the assistance of these papers he has erroneously passed for a free man, and and remained at and about Mrs. Backlock's, near Grub-Town, below Marlborough, for some time; thence he moved to Alexandria, and is supposed to be about that town, the Federal City, or Falls of Potomac. He frequently passes through Prince George county and visit the neighbourhood of the woodyard and Piscataway. Whoever will deliver said slave to me shall receive the above reward.

RAPHEL BOOMAN.

N. B. It is possible the above fellow may have moved to Richard or Thomas Blacklock's, in Montgomery county.

Newport, Charles county
Maryland, Jan. 20. dtf

THE subscriber having a desire to decline business, offers for sale all that valuable property, extending from Water to Union Streets, consisting of

A Brewery and Distillery,

with every apparatus necessary for the business being so conveniently calculated that a considerable business in the Brewery and Distillery line may be done at a small expence. Under the same roof with the Brewery and Distillery is a commodious dwelling house, with necessary out houses. Also, two houses on the west side of Union Street, one of which has for some time been occupied as a tavern, for which business, or a store, it is as good a situation as any in this town. The other is adjoining the tavern, and is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. A lot on the east side of water street, 38 feet front, running back 60 feet, all which properly has the advantage of a 12 feet alley. The terms will be made easy, for which apply to

ANDREW WALES.

March 18. 1awtf

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of JANE MORTON, of Fairfax county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated—and those indebted to make immediate payment to

ARCH. MORTON, Adm.

March 11. 1f

Irish Linen & Cambricks.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber, at the store of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie in Prince Street, a small assortment of IRISH LINENS and CAMBRICKS, on very reasonable terms for cash or negotiable notes.

FRANCIS M'CLURE.

March 21.

CHARLES JONES,

COACH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his friends and former customers, that he has *again* commenced business at the west end of Duke Street, where he purposes to carry on the COACHMAKING in all its various branches.

He hopes from his general knowledge, long experience, and a desire to give perfect satisfaction to all who please to favor him with their commands, to merit a continuance of that encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced.

N. B. To accommodate his town customers, their carriages shall be sent home when repaired.

☞ For Sale, A NEAT ONE HORSE CHAIR not three months in use.

March 23.

Dempsey, Harris, & Co

DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,

King-Street, next door to Messrs. Patie and Scott's,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from Europe and India, a general assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicine,

Patent Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, glass furniture and vials.

Perfumeries,

Windsor and jessamine soap, chemical wash balls, hair powder, Starch, and fig blue.

Paints & Painter's Colours

of every kind, dry, and ground in oil.

Limner's Colours

in boxes and cakes, with a general assortment of brushes, pencils, pitches, &c. which, together with the stock they have now on hands, will fully enable them to supply those who are pleased to favor them with their commands, upon as good, if not better terms than any house in America.

Medicine Chests,

for vessels of every description, private families, iron works, &c. put up at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, with approved directions, and every possible exertion used to execute orders with punctuality and dispatch.

March 28.

THE CELEBRATED AND THOROUGH BRED HORSE,

BOXER,

NOW in high perfection, a fine bay, well marked, clear of all natural blemishes, fifteen hands one inch high, remarkable for his beauty and great strength; stands the ensuing season, at my stable, in Goochland county, within three miles of the Courthouse, and will cover mares at the moderate price of Twenty Dollars the season, Seven Dollars the leap, to be paid at the stable door, and Six Guineas to insure a mare with foal—but the 20 dollars may be discharged by the payment of 15 dollars, if paid within the season; which will commence on the 10th of March, and expire on the 10th of August ensuing. Good and extensive pasturage, well inclosed, (gratis) and the greatest attention will be paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents.

BOXER is admitted by good judges, to be one of the finest horses on the continent.—He was got by the imported horse Medley; his dam by Col. Baylor's Old Fearnought; his grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of a full bred imported mare—The dam of Boxer was also dam to the noted running horse Old Tantrum, and the black horse owned by Col. Larkin Smith.

BOXER's fame as a foal getter is so well known, nothing need be said on that head; his colts that have been tried on the turf, will do credit to any horse in this country. The performance of Leftridge's colt in November last at Aylett's warehouse, in King-William, was great indeed; young and untried as he was, he won the purse with much ease, though opposed to some fast running horses, which had been proved.

JOHN CURD.

N. B. Gentlemen may have their mares fed and servants boarded, on reasonable terms.

BOXER may be bought at the expiration of the season, at the price of one thousand pounds; seven hundred and fifty was offered for him during the last session of Assembly, by a gentleman of undoubted credit.

J. CURD.

Goochland, Feb. 12, 1797.

JAMES GUNNING,

COACH & HARNESS MAKER,

MOST sincerely returns his thanks to the Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this town, and informs them that he has on hand a stock of good seasoned timber, and as good workmen in its various branches as any on the continent, and hopes, from his experience in the business at Dublin, at No. 104, Longacre, London, and at Baltimore, to be enabled to give general satisfaction.

☞ The highest price given for good

Second hand Carriages.

N. B. Drafts drawn by any of his creditors in Baltimore, shall be duly accepted.

March 18.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling a valuable tract of deeded land, well watered, lying in Berkley county, near Harper's Ferry, containing 270 acres, 120 of which is well timbered, and eight of excellent meadow.

The residence in good repair, with building sufficient to accommodate two small families decently.

Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

WM. HALL, Jun.

March 21.

Josiah Coryton,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER.

HAVING furnished himself with the necessary articles for manufacturing CLOCKS, will make Plain, Repeating, Chime, and Musical Clocks, with any kind of ornamental movement, to go for any length of time, either by springs or weights. Conscious of his abilities he doubts not of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their commands.

N. B. The Clocks will be warranted and every exertion used to please.

March 23. 3f

Lands For Sale.

TWO TRACTS OF LAND containing two thousand acres each, in Harrison County and State of Virginia; one of which lies on both sides of Buchannan River, the other on a branch of the said river—dry or wet goods, approved notes, or cash will be taken in payment by the subscriber, who wishes to rent or sell several Lots in this town.

JESSE TAYLOR.

Alex. March 23.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Will be sold on the 8th day of May next, on the premises, near the Wolf Run Shoals, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

166 acres of Land, be-

longing to the estate of John Lenton, dec. to satisfy the Commonwealth's execution against him for duties on Tobacco shipped from the Dumfries warehouse from the year 1783 to 1786.

LEWIS SUMMERS, D. S.

Feb. 28. tdf

ADAM LYNN,

Has just received from London, via, Baltimore, an elegant assortment of

JEWELLERY,

Consisting of Gold Medallions, Lockets, Bracelets, Rings, Seals, and Keys, gilt Bracelets, silver set Knee Buckles, plain do. silver pencil and tooth pick cases, silver Thimbles, Pontipoole and steel top do. patent Shoe buckles, a variety of Necklaces.—Also, Pen knives, Scissars, Pocket Books, and Ladies' elegant steel Watch chains.

He daily expects an addition to his former stock of Plated Ware.

All kind of Gold and Silver work made in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

An apprentice of respectable connexion will be taken to the above business on liberal terms.

March 14.

Advertisement.

ALL those who stand indebted to the late firm of GEORGE NIXON, Sen. and JOSEPH CARR,—and also, to GEORCE NIXON, Sen. and ABEL JANNEY, for dealings in their Store at Nixon's Mill, Loudoun county, are requested to call and settle off their accounts on or before the first day of June next, as no further indulgence will be given after that time.

GEORGE NIXON.

March 21. 3

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE AND HENRY GIRD, JUN.